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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

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PARIS, Sept. 29.

In the secret committee yesterday the president informed the committee, that he had received a denunciation against Carnot as oppressor of the patriots of 1793. This curious paper was so absurd and ridiculous, that it was not even read to the end.

Oct. 4. The executive directory have published an arrest, by virtue of which no vessel arriving directly from England is to be allowed to land her passengers, &c. at any port of the republic but that of Dieppe.

Oct. 7. It is expected that a declaration of war will take place between us and Sweden. We hear from Stockholm, that Pärchel, the French minister, and his secretary, Marivaux, have been ordered to quit Stockholm.

There is a great mortality amongst the French troops in Italy. The hospitals of Piacenza, Milan, Lodi, Novara, &c. are full of sick. In the first city, there were 4000 sick; and 117 died on the 23d of August within eleven hours.

Head-quarters at Lunenburg, Sept. 20.

The general of the army of the Rhine and Moselle expects firmness from all the soldiers he commands; and hopes that the retrograde movement which the temporary successes obtained by prince Charles over the army of the Sambre and Meuse have rendered necessary, will by no means weaken his energy, and lessen that gallantry which has illustrated his actions on all occasions where it has been in contrast with the enemy. The moment will soon arrive, when he will make them gather fresh laurels; and he is convinced, that when he shall give them the signal for battle, it will prove the signal for victory.

LONDON, October 10.

We cannot but consider it an happy omen for the state of affairs in Italy, that gen Buonaparte observes a profound silence on his operations against the shattered remains of marshal Wurmer's army, shut up in Mantua! as he called the field marshal's corps in his last letters to the directory. The Paris papers do not contain the least information concerning the republican army in Italy.

The Paris papers received yesterday evening seem to understand the true meaning of the king of Prussia's gracious refusal to accept the submission of the cities of Nuremberg, Windheim, and Weissenbourg. This disinterested refusal, they observe, is owing to the late successes of the Austrian armies, and to a hint given to his Prussian majesty from the court of Petersburg.

It is certain that the Genoese government has shut up the port of Genoa against our ships.

On Thursday morning last, capt. Jones, of the guards, set off from the Horse-Guards to Brighton and back again, being a distance of 110 miles, under a wager of 600 guineas. It was betted that his two curriole horses should run this distance in thirteen and three-fourths of an hour. Captain Jones, however, lost his wager, by the distance of five miles, his horses having lost three shoes on the road, which was likewise bad, owing to the heavy rains. The horses performed the journey to Brighton without drawing the bit.

The project conceived by the French revolutionists, at the earliest dawn of the revolution, namely, to subject the whole world to their revolutionary system, has never left those who have, since that time, under various names, held the reins of government in France. It is still pursued, when occasion offers, with the same zeal as it was under the constituent assembly, the legislative assembly, and the convention. Italy displays the most striking proofs of this remark. At Bologna, Ferrara, Milan, Modena, &c. the Jacobins are not only contented in shaking off the yoke of their lawful masters, and destroying their ancient forms of government, but are also supported in every attempt they make for that purpose. Thus, the same spirit of universal insurrection, which took place in the club of the Propaganda, and was encouraged by the left side of the constituent assembly, still actuates the directory, and is still at work in the conquered as well as weak neutral countries, under the direction of its agents.

There are, however, in France some well organized minds, possessed of sufficient energy to oppose such a system, whose sentiments the editor of the "Feuille du Jour" expresses in the following manner—"We have been for these seven years, (says he) so extremely fortunate in revolution, and our discoveries in politics have proved both so luminous and satisfactory, that it is but fair we should share our felicity with all the nations of Europe, by republicanizing them. But does it become a nation as frivolous, inconstant, and thoughtless as ours, to

regulate and adjust the regimen and fate of other nations? Can it become a people which in five years has five times changed its religion and government; which by turns we have seen Roman Catholic in 1790; then Schismatic, then constitutional; then embracing the impure worship of reason, under the direction of Herbert and Chaumette; then enthusiastically fond of the new rites and festivals under the high priest Robespierre; and afterwards returning in part, not from taste but indolence, to a superficial catholicism—a people which, in so short a space of time, jumped from an absolute monarchy to the royal democracy of 1791; from this royal democracy to the anarchical constitution of 1793; from the latter to the revolutionary government; and from thence to the constitution of 1795, which, on its very outset, was violated with the utmost impudence; and in becoming such a people, if say, degenerated under the yoke of terror and wickedness, to set up for a legislator of nations, and to force them to adopt its own annual government, the duration of which is so extremely doubtful?"

From the Daily Advertiser.

To the People of the United States.

IT cannot have escaped your observation, that Providence seems, in a remarkable manner, to have promoted your prosperity, by the very means which were principally intended to effect your ruin.

The unbounded usurpations of the British government, compelled us to the contest, which terminated in independence. Their insatiation became our salvation; and, for a series of years, the blessings of good government, with foreign and domestic peace, have raised us to a pitch of national importance and prosperity, for the time, perhaps, never equalled in the annals of mankind.

The first appearance of the French revolution, must have excited the most lively feelings in the breast of those solitary individuals throughout the world, who, though oppressed by the hard hand of tyranny, had formed a just estimate of the rights of man.

But, in this western hemisphere, a whole nation of freemen, exulted as if animated by one common spirit, at the prospect that twenty-six millions of people, who had no other idea of liberty than that of idolizing the grand monarch, were about to shake off the shackles of slavery, and become a free and independent people. That we should have a sifter republic, which, contrary to the insidious and interested policy of other governments, would rejoice in our prosperity, and maintain a friendly and fraternizing intercourse, untainted by wild ambition, and motives of self-interest alone.

The pleasant imaginations, however, were dispelled, by the arrival of a minister, charged with powers and instructions to involve the United States in an European war. The happiness of a whole community—a total derangement of all fiscal concerns—and an accumulation of immense debts and taxations upon, probably, our children's children, were to be the sacrifice on the part of the United States, without one single object of advantage.

Very different indeed were the inducements which prompted the cédant government of France to take part with us in our contest with Great-Britain—being nothing less than the severation of all the colonies of the dominion of their ancient rival. The grand monarch and his ministers would never have lent us one livre, nor have spilt one drop of blood on that occasion merely from their love of liberty. And the then miserable people of France, had no idea of the true principles of civil and political liberty; much less did they as a nation, offer or risk their lives for our independence. Hence it is, that I have ever been at a loss to conceive how we are bound in gratitude to the PEOPLE of France. If there is any gratitude in the case, it must be certainly due to the manes of that monarch, and to a few individuals, upon whose destruction, the nation have since erected the Guillotine of Liberty.

I cannot conclude this digression without observing, that in the adjustment of a treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, the French ministry had by the subtilty of intrigue, at which they are proverbially dextrous, so managed certain members of Congress, as to get instructions from our government to their commissioners, to do nothing, but in concert with Mr. Vergennes. These dupes to French politics, have been the pests of this country to the present hour.

Mr. Vergennes used all his cunning and influence to induce our commissioners to enter into negotiations without the acknowledgment of our indepen-

dence.—To rob us of the fisheries—and to limit our boundaries wellward by the Ohio.

By what means fellow-citizens, we were rescued from the bale designs of these perfidious Frenchmen—these boasted friends and allies—these apostles of liberty, to whom we are bound by eternal ties of gratitude? By the penetration and firmness of that man principally who negotiated the British treaty, and saved us from being again involved in all the calamities of war.

By Mr. Jay and Mr. Adams, who, superior to the artifices, corruption, and intrigues both of the French and British ministry, at the hazard of an impeachment for a breach of orders, nobly and firmly opposed the ignominious and treacherous devices of our good French allies—until they were compelled to grant us as a preliminary that independence we now possess. But for them, we should at this day probably have enjoyed Batavian liberty—the liberty of obeying the commands of a Marat, a Robespierre, a Jacobin club, or that five headed monster the DIRECTORY. Their commissioners were the second saviors of the country—and like the first, have received poor and ominous specimens of republican gratitude.

But to return—Providence for this time pallied the designs of our allies, by the intemperance and indiscretion of their minister, who being deceived by Mr. Jefferson, and the party who threw themselves into his bosom, left him exposed—and excited that spirit of national pride and indignation which would forever fire the soul of every honest and independent American, at any imprudent attempt of any European nation or minister to influence our government, or practice deceptions arts upon free and enlightened republicans.

It would have been supposed that the check and mortifications given to M. Genet, would have afforded some direction for the conduct of his successors—that our internal enemies, being repeatedly defeated in all their machinations with the French to disorganize the government, or break the union—or involve us in war. After a full discovery upon repeated proofs, that the great mass of Americans were determined, and were able to support the laws and administration of their country, against both foreign and domestic violence and intrigue; would have been covered with shame and remorie, and have desisted from their wicked pursuits.

It would have been supposed that the government of France, however safely they might presume to insult and controul the deliberations of people within the immediate vortex of their power, would have sense and discretion enough not to make similar attempts upon a government separated by an ocean of three thousand miles; and upon a nation such as never since the flood, existed upon the face of the earth—a nation I mean of independent freeholders—the nation which first shewed them the road to freedom—a nation which respects the original principles of their revolution, and which at this moment wishes them most cordially a return of peace with all the blessings attendant upon a free, equal and independent republican system of government.

But all these considerations notwithstanding, the government of France seems insatuated, or determined to convince the world, that names are empty things—that republicans having power, will exercise it, with as much abuse as despotic princes—that they are as much influenced by pride, ambition, injustice, and self-interest, as the people of any other government—and that where the last prevails, they make no discrimination between friends or foes, allies, or neutrals, republicans, or anti-republicans.

Of these things we have a specimen in the late conduct of the Directory respecting the American commerce; and the consequent extraordinary behaviour of their minister, Mr. Adet, both of which will be the subject of another address from
Nov. 10, 1796. Wm. WILLCOCKS.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1796.

Robert Adam,
versus
Miss Jean Burgels and others.
Duncan McLeran appointed guardian to Miss Jelle Doak—to Answer
Miss Jean Burgels, who is now arrived of age also to Answer.

ORDERED that the above rule be advertised in the Fayetteville Gazette three times, to give the above defendants notice to file their answers.
A copy from the minutes.

Tell
GEO. MUMFORD, C. M. E.
for Fayetteville District.